3D.AVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST .- Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col Page,	Col
Amusements 7	5.6 Instruction	1.
Annonucements 8	5 Lectures & Meetings. 7	
Auction Sale of Live	Legal Notices 6	
Stock 6	3 Marriages and Deaths 5	
Bankers and Brokers. 7	2 Miscellaneous 3	
Board and Rooms 3	2 Miscellaneous 7	
Business Chances 7	3 Miscellaneous 8	
Husiness Notices 4	1 Musical Instruments. 6	
ity Property 3	1 New Publication 6	
Country Property 3	1 Ocean Steamers 7	
Cancing Academies., 6	2 Professional 7	
Dividenc Nouces 7	2 Hailronds 7	4
Dressmaking 3	2 Real Estate 7	
ry Goods 7	3 Rooms and Flats 9	
rnancial 7	3 Special Notice 5	100
or Sale 3	8 Situations Wanted 3	4
Telp Wanted 3	2 Steambonts 3	
forses and Carriages. 3	3-4 Teachers 6	
lotels 7	3 Winter Resorts 7	

Business Nonces

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New York Daily Tribune

TOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Senor Canovas, the Conservative leader, was violently attacked by a mob in Madrid; his carriage was demolished and his wife injured; the buildings of Conservatives were besieged. A Congo friend of the Swedish explorer, Westmark, confidently expressed the belief that Stanley

Domestic .- The work of recovering the bodies of the dead at Pittsburg, Kan, was continued. ==== General Mahone expressed the belief that a fair count would show Virginia to be Republican. = Chairman Barnum's condition is unchanged; little hope of his recovery is entertained. === The Anarchists commemorated the hanging of Spies and his companions in Chicago. The Creeks, in the Indian Territory, drove a number of ruffians out of their country. Frest fell in Jacksonville. ____ The election of General Harrison led to an improvement in

the iron business at Birmingham, Ala. City and Suburban.-The Cunard steamship Umbria, which sailed for Europe on Saturday, ceme into collision with the Fabre Line steamer Iberia a few miles out; the fog was dense, and the Iberia was cut in two, with little damage to the Umbria; no lives were lost; the Umbria returned for repairs, and the Iberia drifted ashore. The rear wall of the new 8th Regiment Armory was blown down by the wind, but no one was injured === The Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world began a week of prayer for young men.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 45 7-8.

The first anniversary of the hanging of the Anarchists was observed in Chicago with reasonable decorum. All that the police and city authorities could do to prevent a celebration most repugnant to order-loving people appears to have been done, and the exercises were confined to the cemetery where the murderers were buried. It is a pity that there was not warrant of law for prohibiting such an exhibition altogether.

An article in our news columns contains a list of the principal appointments that Mayor Grant will be called upon to make on the 1st of next May. It is a long array of important offices. No previous Mayor of New-York has had such vast authority and responsibility. The manner in which Mr. Grant executes his trust will be a crucial test of the wisdom of entrusting the Mayor with so much undivided power. With the assumption of grave responsibilities there usually comes a sobering and conserving influence, and it is likely that the character of Mr. Grant's appointments will be a surprise to those who thought the worst things possible from him during the campaign just ended.

That the Democratic Legislature in New-Jersey will proceed to undo in whole or in part the temperance legislation of last March is almost a foregone conclusion. It is hinted now, however, that the majority will content themselves with repealing the county-option portion of the law and with modifying the provisions in regard to the forfeiture of licenses. Whether this will be acceptable to the saloon interests in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson remains to be seen. The alliance between the rum power and the Democracy is plain enough. but as the license fees under the new law are not excessive, varying from \$100 to \$250, the liquor men may be content to postpone the entire repeal of the law until after the election of a Governor next year.

Though the reputation of the builder is excellent and the work has been under the inspection of an attache of the Armory Board, it seems impossible that the heavy rear wall of the new armory of the 8th Regiment could have been blown down by the high wind of yesterday if it had been properly constructed. The wall was thirty-two inches thick and had reached a height of seventy feet. The work has been pressed forward rapidly, and, of course, the mortar in the last courses of bricks had not had time to harden. Moreover, the heavy rains on Saturday probably had a somewhat weakening effect. But although, by good fortune, the collapse occurred at a time when nobody was at hand to be crushed to death, the accident calls for an immediate investigation of the materials and workmanship.

Last August the people of Dakota sent a

taken favorable action upon it. From the next President and the next Congress the people of Dakota will receive different treatment. President-elect Harrison's position on the treatment due the Territory was set forth in a report made to the Senate in 1886, extracts from which are contained in our Washington dispatches. The admission of the two Dakotas getting control of the American market, they and probably of Washington and Montana may be counted certainties of legislation early in the first session of the LIst Congress.

The cutting down by the Umbria of the Italian steamship Iberia during a dense fog shortly after noon on Saturday is a startling reminder of the perils to which sea-going folk | Cleveland. When he described the President are continually exposed. It appears that the Iberia had been lying to, waiting for the fog to lift, and had just got under way at slow speed when the Cunarder bore down upon her without warning and with such force as to cut clean through her, carrying away fifteen or twenty feet of the Iberia's stern. There were only thirty persons on board the Iberia and all were saved. The Umbria's passengers, who were seated in the saloon, scarcely felt the blow at all. From this it would seem that the Umbria was running at a dangerously high rate of speed under the circumstances. The duty of a vessel's master in time of fog is clear. His first consideration should not be a quick passage, but the safety of his passengers and of all vessels in or near his path. The most carefully arranged system of rules and regulations for securing safety at sea will be of no avail unless rigidly adhered to by those in command of steamships.

PROTECTION IN MANUFACTURING TOWNS. An attempt to falsify the meaning of the votes last week has not the excuse that it is designed to help a party. Both parties need to understand rightly what an election means, and he who deceives about it is an enemy of honest men in both. A remarkable sample of attempted deception in behalf of free-trade theories appears in "The Boston Post," which covers much space in trying to prove that the tariff issue did not hurt the Democratic or help the Republican party. This extraordinary presentment carefully omits from the list of manufacturing cities in Massachusetts Boston, the largest of all, because the Republican gain there was nearly 7,000. Of the twenty-five cities of the State it omits eleven, because in Semerville and Gloucester the Republicans gained over 1,000 in each city, in Cambridge 892, in Malden 740, in Chelsea 611, in Waltham 523, in Northampton 493, in Quincy 275 and in Newburyport 187. But "The Boston Post" substitutes twelve carefully selected towns, and yet the returns from the very cities and towns thus selected prove just what "The Boston Post" denies.

The total Republican vote in these fourteen cities and twelve towns was 54.829, against 43.218 for Blaine in 1884, showing a Republican gain of 11.612. The vote for Cleveland was 45,212, against 39,779 for Cleveland and Butler in 1884; Democratic gain, 5.483. The deception of "The Boston Post" is in omitting the entire Butler vote, which was drawn from the Democrats in that State, where he had been elected Governor in 1882. That vote was 1,804 in Worcester, 1,801 in Lynn, 843 in Lowell, 631 in Breckton, 484 in Lawrence, 476 in Haverhill, 379 in Springfield, 374 in Salem, 337 in Fall River, 360 in Taunton. 265 in Woburn, 168 in New-Bedford, 154 in Holyoke and 85 in Fitchburg, and in the towns it was 438 in Marlboro, 192 in Wakefield and 641 in the ten other towns.

Only by omitting this vote entirely is th Democratic increase made to appear greater than the Republican. A correct comparison of the vote in Massachusetts shows how powerfully the result was affected by the tariff question, especially in manufacturing towns and cities. In the following statement the actual vote is given for the fourteen cities and twelve towns included in "The Post's" statement, in Boston, the largest manufacturing city, in the ten other cities omitted by "The Post," and in

the rest of the	State:			
	ked Boston.	Ten other	Rest of State.	Total.
R. vote, '88 . 54.5 R. vote, '84 . 48.5		21,829 15,979	79,009 66,700	183,447 146,724
R. gain 11.6 D. vote, '88 . 45.5 D. vote, '84 . 30.5 Butler, '84 . 9.6	214 86,628	5,850 16,506 14,333 2,209	12,309 53,644 45,100 9,023	36,723 151,990 122,352 24,382
Total D. '84 . 39.7	79 30,200	16.542	54,123	146,734
**	69 992	tork 25	Tosa 479	5 256

The best showing that "The Boston Post" could make, by carefully selecting part of the cities and a few of the towns, but omitting the largest manufacturing city and many important manufacturing towns, if the Butler vote had been added to the Democratic vote of 1884. would have disclosed a Democratic gain of only 5,433, against a gain of 11,611 Republican votes. In Boston the net Democratic gain was practically nothing, while the Republicans gained 6,952. In the ten cities which "The Boston Post" was careful not to mention, the Democratic vote showed a loss of 36, while the Republicans gained 5.850. In the rest of the State, including a great number of wellknown manufacturing towns, the Democratic vote shows a loss of 479, while the Republican vote gained 12,309. It is proper to add that a part of the Republican gain is due to a de crease in the Prohibition vote from 9,923 in 1884 to 8,619 in 1888, so that out of 36,723 Republican gains about 1,300 came from that source. The total increase since 1884 was about 41,000, or about 20,500 for each party as divided in 1884. It would therefore appear that the transfer of votes from the Democratic to the Republican side was about 15,000, or

A NEW ENGLISH CUE.

nearly five voters in 100.

Lord Salisbury has furnished the English press with a new cue in its reflections on American affairs. He sneers at the President for having been defeated in spite of his artful electioneering devices, conspicuous among which were the Retaliation message and the dismissal of Lord Sackville. "The Washington statesmen," he cynically remarks, "have not apparently commended themselves to the approval of Americans." The London journals, profiting readily by the hint, return with bitterness to the Sackville incident, and affect to derive satisfaction from the evidence afforded by the elections that the President was rebuked for his incivility in dismissing the British Minister

Such clumsy by-play as this will not deceive any American. Every one knows that the tone, both of the Prime Minister's speech and of the English press, would have been very different if the President had been re-elected. British sympathies are always in accord with British interests. The English people had substantial reasons for hoping for Democratic success. They would gladly have overlooked any lack of civility in his treatment of their represetition to President Cleveland urging him to sentative if a second term for the President | was but one case of yellow fever in New-Or-

address a message to Congress recommending | could have opened for them the prospect of a the admission of South Dakota and North larger market for their wares. His success Dakota as States. He turned a deaf car to would have been hailed with mingled feelings their appeal; nor was there any excuse for his of exultation and greed throughout England. neglect in the fact that if he had made the and the "vulgar electioneering tricks" at their recommendation the House would not have expense would have been pardoned as harmless vagaries of an American election. His defeat leaves them at liberty to display resentment without further solicitude for his political fortunes. It is no longer a matter of enlightened self-interest for them to eulogize the President as a broad-minded, progressive statesman. As he can no longer aid them in fall upon him with one accord and score him for having had recourse to palpable electioneering dodges and vulgar clap-trap.

With this revised state of public feeling in England, we fear that Mr. Lowell will find it necessary to apologize to the same audience for his own extravagant panegyric of Mr. as "the best representative of the highest type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us," he was very careful to define his terms so that his English friends could not complain that he was lacking in critical acumen. "By Americanism," he said, "I mean that which we cannot help, not that which we flaunt"; and then he went on to specify Mr. Cleveland's characteristic traits as 'manly simplicity," "an honest endeavor to do all he could of duty," and courage in plain and truthful speaking. Will not Mr. Lowell now be somewhat embarrassed when he attempts to vindicate this judgment on "the greatest since Lincoln "? In view of the Retaliation message and the dismissal of Lord Sackville, English critics will be inclined to insist that this was a kind of Americanism that was "flaunted" in their faces on the eve of election; and that Mr Cleveland, in employing every manner of electioneering trick and treating Lord Sackville with marked incivility solely for political effect, did not deserve praise for manly simplicity, honest dealing and plain speaking.

THE PROHIBITION SET-BACK. Thick gloom has fallen upon the spirits of the Third party temperance people; and no wonder. The recent election demonstrates that their political fortunes are rapidly declining. In 1884 St. John, their Presidential candidate polled 24,999 votes in this State. Last year Huntington, their candidate for Secretary of State, polled 41.850 votes. This year General Fisk, their Presidential candidate, gets less than 30,000 votes in New-York. These are discouraging figures. General Fisk was probably as strong and popular a man as they had in their organization; yet he falls 11,000 or more votes behind Huntington. This is a state of things which warrants the conclusion that this Third party, like the others that have arisen and developed more or less strength for a time, had no sufficient excuse for being.

It is interesting to observe that the Third party leaders strangely disagree touching the cause of the decline of their organization. Mr. Fred F. Wheeler, chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, is reported as maintaining that a large share of the Third party vote in this State was counted for Harrison. If this means that the nomination of Warner Miller, and the brave and manly stand which he took during his canvass won back thousands of the Third party men to the Republican ranks. it is correct. If it means that votes were counted for Harrison which were cast for Fisk it is too absurd to notice. "The Voice," the State organ of the Third party people, takes another tack. With the light-heartedness of a Mark Tapley and the imagination of Jules Verne, it remarks that "the election last Tuesday was a greater victory for the Prohibition party than it was for Harrison and the Republican party." By way of establishing this remarkable proposition, "The Voice" points to the fact that Fisk got more votes than St. John, conveniently ignoring the related fact that he ran thousands of votes behind the candidate who neaded the Third party ticket a year ago. In addition, "The Voice" contends that the Third party fought the fight of 1888 "in the face of terri"c odds," and it calls into its service the regulation consolation that it is always darkest just before the break of

So we have Third Party Manager Wheeler cast down and insinuating "fraud" on the part of somebody, and the Third party organ putting a cheerful courage on and never so much as hinting, editorially, that its candidates were not credited with all the votes that were cast for them. It is sad to see a party divided against itself, especially when it is on the down grade. Now, let some other Third party man take the floor and explain that Fisk would have received more votes "if it hadn't been for the state of the roads." From time immemorial the state of the roads has kindly helped many a candidate to explain a crushing defeat.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE YELLOW FEVER.

There are not many things probably that Southern people would like to learn from General Butler-not even hygiene. Yet we are inclined to believe that the authorities of every town of any considerable size in the South might read to advantage the General's article in the November "North American," upon vellow fever and its prevention. This is a field in which he has had large experience. He found himself May 1, 1862, in full possession of New-Orleans, a city without sewers or graves where all the drains are on the surface, where dead bodies are buried in vaults of brick above ground, and where no excavation is ever madfor the foundation of a building, because the whole city rests upon what, to quote the General's own words, may not be "inaptly termed an immense raft of trees, timber and shrubbery. knit tegether by vines and branches, weighted down and pressed together in the earlier day by the silt which came in from the river which then overflowed its banks, the whole being bound together" by the fibres of an enormou vegetable growth. The city is surrounded by swamps, except on the river side, in which there are great growths of vegetation yearly followed by a rapid decay.

The prediction was heard on every hand tha a visitation of yellow fever like that of 185: was imminent, and with the streets and drainin a shockingly filthy condition, this seemed more than probable. The danger to the Union soldiers was great. The method employed to ward off the threatened pestilence was simply enough, though the application was not easy A rigid quarantine was established sevent miles below the city to prevent the passage of ships bringing infection, and General Butle set about cleaning the town. Eleven hundred men were employed to do this work, and were kept at it until the streets were clear, and the drains and canals that had been used to carry off refuse of all kinds were in a proper condition, and the canals were filled with uncon taminated water. Meantime, the inhabitant of the city were compelled often against their will to take proper care of garbage. Thes measures were so effective that while the yellov fever was raging at quarantine in vessels which were not allowed to come up to the city, there

leans, and that was of a man who had brought | shows no change as yet, and it is thought that it with him, and had slipped through quarantine by fraud. All other diseases became so much reduced that although the presence of a considerable body of unacclimated troops was a serious danger, General Butler reported on the 1st of October, 1862, to the authorities at Washington that New-Orleans had a smaller rate of mortality than any other city in the United States, North or South.

He had a similar experience in Norfelk, Va. In March, 1864, he set about cleaning the city which had been held by either the Confederate or the Northern armies since the spring of 1861. In those three years it had been so neglected that its condition was simply frightful. General Butler found 250 men under sentence to hard labor by courts-martial; these were set to work, and for many weeks an average of 3,000 loads of refuse a week was carried out from a town which had then not to exceed 15,000 inhabitants. It was thoroughly cleaned with the result that there has never been a case of yellow fever there since, it is said, which was not brought there. Other examples are given to show that an outbreak of yellow fever can easily be traced directly to the disregard of the simplest sanitary regulations.

The lesson hardly needs to be drawn. The only safety for cities in a latitude subject to this fearful scourge is in enforcing cleanliness. The South is growing rich, and is developing greatly in enterprise and intelligence. She cannot afford to cling to the methods or the lack of methods of a past age in these matters. Attention to hygiene pays as well for a community or a section as for an individual.

INTERESTING TO MUSIC-GRINDERS. A Philadelphia monkey has just had his repuation vindicated by twelve honest men sitting in a jury-box. Some months ago the gentleman with whom the monkey is associated in the busi ness of disseminating music from a hand-organ was compelled to restrain the activities of the engaging little animal. This action was made necessary by the solemn deliverance of the Grand Jury. This body, in treating of the monkey being at large, expressed itself as follows:

being at large, expressed itself as follows:

The good people of this city (Philadelphia) and Commonwealth could not pass and labor in the public streets without great damage and hazard of being bit, maimed and torn by said monkey and losing their flives, to the great damage, terror and common nuisance and to the evil example of all others, contrary to the form of the act of General Assembly in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Of course this

Of course, this sort of talk was calculated to burt the feelings of a sensitive monkey, as well as to injure his standing in select organ-grinding circles. On the trial having for its object to determine whether or not he should permanently lose his liberty, it was shown that once when a crowd of children were engaged in teasing him the monkey allowed his angry passions temporarily to rise, and casually bit a small girl in the leg. No other attempt was made to prove that his walk and conversation had not been blameless.

Counsel for the monkey argued that his client only acted in self-defence, and the Judge's decision was: "I don't think, gentlemen, the Commonwealth has made out a case against this monkey." The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the subsequent feelings of the monkey can be better imagined than described.

The interest which this incident possesses for the music-grinders of the United States is obvious. In too many cities the welcome which is accorded them is of the cold and stunted sort. Often they must be forced to the conclusion that their room and that of their instruments and their monkeys is regarded as preferable to their company. Holmes, on behalf of Boston, pilloried them in the lines:

You think they are crusaders sent

From some internal clime
To crack the voice of Melody
And break the legs of Time.
Of course, when a municipality takes this attitude toward them they cannot but find it difficult to put their whole souls into their taskshey must find themselves turning their respective eranks in a mechanical, perfunctory way. But evidently Philadelphia is no such unappreciative that she is partial to music-grinders, that she welomes music-grinders with open arms to hospitable eighborhoods. If this paragraph should meet the eye of any

music-grinder who is now earning a precarious livelihood in the metropolis, we may mention to im that the walking between here and Philalelphia is understood to be good.

MON Y AND BUSINESS.

The election has passed without any disturb-

ance of business, and now, to the surprise of some, the expected advance in stocks is defeated by foreign selling, while higher prices are realized for most products. But the explanation i easy. The stock market has been largely made foreign and domestic holders, who favored Mr. Cleveland's policy, and expected it to succeed. These people, being disappointed, natu rally want to sell. If they believed Republican Administration bad for the country, they naturally imagine that a Republican President, House and Senate will be just horrid-particularly those who have been speculating on the strength of public funds deposited with certain banks. On the other hand, fear that the President's policy might prevail had restrained purchases of many commodities, and the people having decided that industries are not to be disturbed by opening the doors to larger importations, a better demand for products is realized or anticipated, So wool has risen rapidly and cotton a shade, and iron is stronger in spite of increased production, while the selling of stocks has so fully met the demand that the average price is but three cents per \$100 higher than a week ago, a rise on Wednes day having been checked by European and other

When the buying and selling which immediately result from political sentiment have passed, it will be realized that entirely new conditions have come to govern business for some time to New relations with Canada, in one way or another, are probable, and with Canadian corporations and industries; new interpretations of laws relating to imports, even before the laws themselves can be changed; new and intelligent efforts to open channels of foreign trade, with better mail facilities. The Treasury will not long continue to make the retirement of bonds nore costly by lending to holders the money it as ready to pay for bonds, and as soon as possible the purchase of bonds will be stopped by reduction of the surplus revenue. Assurance of continued protection and juster interpretations of the laws will revive branches of manufacture which have been depressed. Admission of Territories long unjustly excluded will encourage setelement and railroad building. Wiser legislaion may clear away some of the evils resulting from the Interstate act. In anticipating and mensuring such changes, business men will find occasion for large modification of their estimates or some time to come.

According to the Pittsburg statement by "The American Manufactur ' the weekly output of dg iron was but 1,000 tons larger November 1 han October 1, and 15,000 tons smaller than November 1, 1887. No change in prices has reulted as yet, and instead of the marked advance n steel rails which some report, there have been inusually large sales at prices believed to be below ecent quotations, which are \$27 50 to \$28. About 10,000 tons for Vanderbilt lines and as large a cith orders pending for 50,000 tons mare. The coal and colte trade about Fittsburg is active, and operators are preparing to ship coke from that city, where the price is \$1 25, to Belgium, where the price is \$2 25. The anthracite coal trade is less active, but the ouput continues large, and the stock is supposed to be accumulating. While wool has risen sharply, in the belief that the demand must soon increase, the goods market quantity for others are said to have been sold,

under present rulings of the Treasury any advance in prices would cause largely increased imports.

Speculative transactions have not been very large during the past week, but wheat has risen about 1 cent, though exports for the last four weeks reported have been only 144,876 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 2,689,172 bushels for the corresponding weeks last year. Flour is also higher, 35 cents for patents and 5 cents for superfine, though exports for four weeks have been 155,000 barrels below last year. Exports of corn have increased in the same time to 3,934,000 bushels, against 2,097,000 last year, and the advance of 3 1-4 cents in price has some support in the fact that a great quantity of corn might be taken for Europe, instead of wheat, if the present difference in prices should continue. Cotton has advanced three-sixteenths, though the Bureau report as to condition November 1 points to a very arge yield. The exports last month were 203,000 bales less than in October, 1887, and spinners here have taken 0,000 bales less for the season thus far. Exports of all merchandise from New-York for the latest week were 61-2 per cent, and the imports for two weeks ending Saturday 3 per cent, below those of last year.

The Treasury continued to expand circulation, disbursing \$1,700,000 in excess of receipts for the week, and the fact that the bank reserve declined \$2,172,650 is believed to indicate a large movement Southward for cotton. A further outgo of cash for some time to come is possible, particularly if prices continue to limit exports. The reports of railroad earnings for October show an average of \$489 per mile operated, against \$511 last year, but the loss in net earnings is probably larger. Whether the report of new cutting of rates means much or little may perhaps depend upon the ability of some operators to buy

The Excise Revision Commission discussed on Thursday the question whether Excise Commisdoners should be elected or appointed. There was a difference of opinion, and no decision was eached. We can perceive no necessity for uniformity in this matter throughout the State. In the country districts probably the best way is to elect these officials, but it would be a serious misfortune if provision should be made for their election in this city. Considering the power of the aloons in New-York at present, they would be pretty certain to concentrate their efforts in such an election and see that men favorable to their nterests were chosen. The people of this city their selection to would greatly prefer to leave the Mayor and it would be vastly better to retain the present method. We may seldom have an ideal Mayor, but under a law requiring the election of Excise Commissioners we should be almost certain to have an Excise Board more regardful of the saloon than of the better sentiment of the

"The Daily News" of London dismisses the Mugwamps with the curt remark that " they have never come to much." "The News" should remember that it is not good form to kick a man when he is down.

Boston "culture" is still at the front. The manner in which it rises superior to the interests and feelings that absorb the attention of ordinary mortals is calculated to command the respect and admiration of every unprejudiced mind. Evidence of this is furnished by the fact that various clubs and literary associations have been occupied in the last week with considering such subects as the influence of the Real and the Ideal, "Books that have Lelped me," "The Dramatic Outlook in America," etc. In the midst of the abounding political excitement of the time, it is a cheering spectacle to turn the eye eastward and observe that the heart of Boston beats true, and that if for a moment its balance was disturbed, the equilibrium has been restored as easily and naturally as the needle turns to the pole.

The election of a Republican Congress saves us from the necessity of making an embarras-ing decision. It is well known that when the Democrats are in a majority in the House, Sunset Cox has our earnest support for the office of Speaker. It is not too much to say that we have labored in season and out of season in his interest. Recent place. The justice which one of her courts has events, however, have caused us to lose confidence awarded to the monkey in question, whose moral in our candidate, and if the Democrats had obharacter was attacked, warrants the supposition | tained control of the LIst Congress we should have been under the painful necessity of determining whether or not we could conscientiously give our support to Mr. Cox. We are inclined to think that the decision would have been a negative one, but on the whole it is gratifying that we shall not have to make it.

> One of our preachers says that Civil Service reform is as much a question of religion as of polities. It is safe to say that his judgment of this reform movement is not based exclusively upon its exemplification since March 4, 1885.

Truly the lot of District-Attorney Fellows is a painful one. He has been condemned by the pubie generally for his inefficiency, and more than one udge has severely criticised him. But now "The vening Post" has netually flung the "Gorgias" of Plato at the Colonel's head and drawn some sort of comparison between Fellows and Socrates. Of course, if this is only "The Post's" way of worling off the feelings produced by the election returns-well, we must say it is a queer way, and we are very doubtful whether allusions to Socrates and Plato are calculated to work any reform in Colonel Fellows. Something more modern would be better fitted to the case. The severe and unseasonable snow-storms in

Canada and the West last week may probably be depended on to gratify the souls of those pessimistic persons who have assured us that the blizzard of March 12 is to be duplicated more than once before the roses bloom again. look cannot be called exactly cheerful, but it is well to remember that one snowstorm does not make a winter. Those who anticipate the worst will have plenty of time to get their cellars well stocked with coal.

MR. CURTIS CURT AND CURSORY.

MR. CURTIS CURT AND CURSORI.

It think that the result of the election is due chiefly to the presentation of a single issue, which the President's party accepted, but did not desire, which was new and unexpected to the country. Much is due, also, to the disappointment with the President's administrative reform course, to trading of votes and to the lack of personal popularity; but the President's courage has given his party an Issue and the country a descrit cannuality. NIPPED WITH OTHER GREEN STUFF.

From The Chicago News.

Fears have been entertained all along that perhaps the Mugwamps were holding back their returns in order to overcome Harrison's majority in New-York. Up to the present moment, however, the Mugwamps have not been heard from, and it is now believed that they were nipped by the early frosts. THE SEE-SAW IN MICHIGAN.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Exit Dickinson; enter Alger. This is among the possibilities, and it would delight the Michiganders as much as it would mortify Don. Harrison is not malignant, but it may strike his fancy to do just that one bit of poetic justice. But whether that happens or not, we shall at all events be rid for-ver of one of the worst representatives of the Satanic school of politicians whom we have seen for years. He went out after wool and came back more closely shorn than any of cleveland's helpers. after wool and came bac of Cleveland's helpers. A NOMINATION FOR ADMIRAL PORTEK

From The Washington Post.

We would suggest that the name of Admiral Porter be placed upon the committee of arrangements for the inaugural ball in March next, as a man of experience and historic tenown in such affairs. In 1841 the Admiral held such a position when Mr. Harrison's grandfather came in, and his us fulness has in no wise been impaired, even unto the third generation.

MR. RANDALL UNHURT BY THE WRECK. From The Atlanta Constitution.

PERSONAL.

All of Lord Sackville's goods and chattels are to be sold at auction next week, and Washington society is in a prodigious flutter at thought of the chance of bidding for things that belong to a real live lord.

A memorial tablet has been placed in Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., above the pew long occupied by Lydia H. Sigourney. It bears some lines by John Greenleaf Whittier, who says. "I knew Mra Signarney well when, as a boy, I came to Hartford, Her kindness to the young rustle stranger I shall never forget." The lines are as follows:
She sang alone, ere womanhood had known
The gift of song which fills the air to-day:
Tender and sweet, a music all her own
May fitty linger where she knelt to pray.

A seminary for the discussion of economic ques tions has been organized at the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of Professor Simon Patten. ly elected to the chair of political economy at that institution.

The Per Drs Painsford, Buckley and Parkhurst, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, will attend a public conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Philadelphia, to be held to-day for the discussion of church co-operation in Christian work. Bishop Whita-ker will preside and deliver an address.

The Pennsylvania Club, of Philadriphia, will give a reception to M. Coquelin, the French actor, on Wedness day evening. Some of the most prominent business and public men of the city will be present.

Commenting on the rumor that Mr. E. W. Halford, nanaging editor of "The Indianapolis Journal," will be President Harrison's private secretary, "The Chicago Journal" says: "Mr. Halford is among the ablest of the younger generation of journalists, a brillians writer, a sagacious politician and a most charming gentleman. He did as much as any man from Indiana to nominate General Harrison, and is on terms of close intimacy with the President-elect. It is not probable, however, that he will accept the private secretaryship, as he is devoted to his profession and will probably become editor-in-chief of "The Indian-apoils Journal" in the absupce of the Hon. John C. New, who, it is stated, will be a member of the Cabinet."

Dartmouth College is said to be much disappointed at not being liberally remembered in "Long John"

At Vienna the German Emperor noticed at cours a lady with extraordinarily long and beautiful hair, and asked her, "From whence have you it?" is the gift of God, your Majesty," she replied.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Henry George thinks that the result of the local elections has proved his wisdom in cutting loose from the United Labor party, Dr. McGlynn, on the other hand, is just as hopeful as ever of the ultimate success of the United Labor party.

Religion a la Mode.—The Rector—My dear Mrs. Vorldleigh, you must miss your church very much; Worldings, you must hiss your charter very mass, if feel for you.

Mrs. Worldleigh.—I don't miss my church as much as you would suppose, for I make Janet sit at the window Sunday morning, and tell me just who are going by and how they are dressed.—(Judge.

A lady living in Thirty-eighth-st. received a letter the other day from a friend in Twenty-fourth-st., which had been fourteen hours in travelling the four teen blocks. This is a specimen of Democratic fast mail service.

Revenge.—Miss Cutting (after a waitz)—Mr. Awkward, will you do me a favor?

Mr. Awkward-With the greatest pleasure.
Miss Cutting-Well, please waitz; with that young lady standing between the cuttains.

Mr. Awkward-Why, certainly. Is she a particular friend of yours?

Miss Cutting-No. indeed! She is my greatest Miss Cutting—No, indeed: She is my greatest enemy, and I detest her.—(Boston Beacon.

Henry Watterson reads a lecture to the President that has been surging in his bosom for lo, these many days. Cheer up, Henry. The blue grass will bloom again, and Kentucky whiskey continue to hold its proud place of eminence.

The young child of Mr. C. E. Cronberg, of Coatlcooke, a few days ago swallowed a fish-hook, which
was concealed in the centre of a candy popcora
hall which he was cating. Fortunately there was
no fatal result. Mr. Cronberg states that he bought
three of these balls, and that a hook was found in
each. They are placed there, it is said, as a surprise for the consumer.—(Montreal Witness. Perhaps after this the public will not put so

much trust in the political foresight of professional bettors. It is said that M. Coquelin enjoys playing a

one night stands" much more than the dignified monotony of the Comedie Francaise. Smjith-Partner, that was a mighty powerful sermon that minister gave us yesterday on business honesty. I can name some people in this town who ought to have heard it. By the way, how much glucuse are you mixing with the sugar now?

Bjones-About two pounds to one.

Smjith-Well, perhaps you'd better make it half and half.

Pjones—Deacon Barl told me that minister was a rank

new departure man.

Smjlth-is that so? Well, well, I don't take any
stock in that sort of heresy. Say, Ejones, I guess
we won't make any change in the sugar at present.

-(springfield Union. A meeting of the General Missionary Council of the iscopal Church will be held in Washington this

week. The council will give especial attention missionary work among the colored people. Young man, entering store—I see, sir, you have a card in your window—Help Wanted.*

Proprietor (not liking looks of applicant)—Ah, a mistake! I keep that card for use in case of burglars.—(Burlington Free Press.

"The Toronto Empire" solemnly informs its readers that Secretary Bayard's own State, Rhode Island,

was captured by the Republicans. A Philadelphia court has decided that it is libellous to call a young woman a "daisy." But the susceptible Philadelphia swain need not be discouraged; he can

call her a duck, or a goose.

Mr. G. H. Mock, who resides near Cameron Mr. G. R. Mock, who resides near Cameron, says that Jarrel's Lake, near there, is the best place to catch fish he ever heard of. That when the bream are in a biting notion any one can take a worm and rub it on his finger and hold his hand in the water, and that the fish will come up and take hold of the finger, then by cosing the thumb down on its head it can be taken in without any effort. This can be repeated until you become weary of the sport. Nothing could induce him to leave that section just now.—(Sylvania (fac) Telephone.

MR. SEIDUS FIRST CONCERT. The dismal weather of Saturday night enabled the

felands of Anton Seldl (and their name is rapidly becoming legion) to testify their admiration with especial eloquence. He gave his first concert, and a splendid hall full of music-lovers braved the rain and dooded pavements to attend. The concert had to sacrifice some of its brilliancy to the weather, but it was full of interest nevertheless, though the novelties offered were not free from disappointing elements. The entertainment opened with Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, which Mr. Seidl "read" in a manner that was free from those heterodoxies which we have had occasion to condemn heretofore. A tendency to harass the tempo in the trio of the Scherzo and the last movement, to push it till many of the figures become indistinct, and an over-fondness for an exaggerated forte were the only features which were likely to challenge discussion. The symphony was followed by the Schubert-Liszt "Wanderer" fanasia, the pianoforte solo played by Conrad Ansorge, No planeforte performance for a long time has given such pleasure as this. Mr. Ansorge's technical abilities are not strikingly excellent, but he has qualities that are much more satisfying-a large allow-

abilities are not strikingly excellent, but he has qualities that are much more satisfying—a large allowance of warm sympathy and a delightful touch. Such cantaidle playing as he exhibited in the slow movement of the fantasia, coupled with a nice balance of tone between the different harmony voices, and a full, manly and luscious tone, is worth hours of gymnastic feats on the keyboard.

The two orchestral novelties on the list were disappointments. Of Felix Mottl's orchestral transcription of that fantastic play, with tones which List composed and called "St. Francts of Assis's Sermon to the Birds" (few legends connected with the lives of the saints are more familiar than the one on which this piece of music is based), nothing need be said more than that it served admirably to show how brilliant a writer for instruments the young conductor at Carlstube is. To find arristic justification for the composition itself is a task we leave to the believers in Liszt's creative ability. As for the between acts music, which M. For built out of materials left by weber for the hafintshed comic opers. "Die Drei Pintos," a projer reverence for the great Dresde master would have credited it to the musical architect Mahler, and not to the creator of "Euryanthe." The melodies are said to be Weber's, but no judicious lover of that master will ever imagine that he would have put thom together in the style sylibited in this entract, to say nothing of the extremely modern instrumental doess that Mahler has given them.

The lad Fritz Krei ler, who came to America under the management of Mr. Stanton to take part in the concerts of Mariz Rosenthal, made his first appearance in New York in Mendelssohn's violin concerts. The first impression created by him was a moss favorable one, and throughout the evening admiration; unfortunately, however, his tone is extremely small, and he hurried the tempo unduly, and denied his histoner he pleasure which gemes from a repeach performance. That he bas much talent is Indisputable, and we would prose

CONCERT OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

For the first of the larger concerts of the Arion Society, which took place last night, Mr. Van der Stucken had prepared a thoroughly original programme. There were but six numbers in the scheme, but every one of them contained several movements, so there was no dearth of music. Moreover, each of the six num bers was representative of the popular music of some nation or people. Yet there was nothing monotoness